
SHINING STAR.
THURSDAY **January 7, 1875.**
CONGRESSIONAL.
Conclusion of Yesterday's Proceedings.
The Louisiana Discussion in the Senate.
Swim Before the Bar of the House.
SENATE.—After our report closed—
 Debate was continued on Mr. Thurman's
 Louisiana resolution by Mr. Gordon, who
 issued with Senators Morton and Ed-
 wards regarding the condition of affairs in
 the south. In alluding to the latter's remarks
 Gordon said: The Senator from Vermont
 the people of the south were semi-bar-
 barous, and suggested a comparison between
 them and the people of his own section. He
 (G.) would not imitate such a spirit. He
 did nothing to detract from the glory

Edmunds asked Mr. Gordon to point out the fallacy of such language as, "The Senator is a scoundrel," and put it into my memory, and will not allow Mr. Gordon to say that. Edmunds said the Senator could not have been a scoundrel if he had been assumed to make statements here of conviction of other Senators. Mr. Gordon said he was responsible for my state of mind. Of course, responsibility is a good thing. Mr. Gordon—The want of it is sometimes an excellent thing. Mr. Gordon said from Mr. Edmunds' speech of yesterday to the effect that when people of the south brought to justice the traitors of the rebellion, that the fellow-citizens for no cause but opinion— "I then I shall begin to have some faith in the good men, who, it seems to me, have not yet forgotten the lessons of semi-barbarous times, have thought of it, and then I shall begin to have faith in the good men of the north."

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ment. He (Mr. E.) did not, however, believe that the people of the north had no animosity toward the people of the south. All they wished was that life liberty should be protected in the south. The speaker then read a letter from Senator Flanagan followed; and pending further discussion the Senate adjourned.

At 10 o'clock the next morning, Mr. Hale (Mr. E.) and Mr. Cox (N. Y.) gave notice that on Monday next, the former would again introduce his resolution providing for the withdrawal of the troops from the south, which would embrace the idea of peace could best be secured by the withdrawal of the United States army from the South.

The House then resolved itself into Committee on the subject of the proposed Emancipation bill, Mr. Eldridge (Wis.) in the chair.

Willard (Vt.) moved to reduce the Emancipation for one of the forces, which would give rise to a sharp and acrimonious debate, during which

IN NEW ORLEANS

discussed by members on both sides of the House.

Mr. HALL said that in his opinion Sheridan had forgotten the first requirement of a soldier, and a soldier, which was to adhere to the truth. He said that the reports of the Missisians were false. He was glad to see when that military despot had asked for the truth, that he had completely forgotten it. He said that the Missisians in this House had been found to offer a solution to carry out that recommendation. He agreed with Mr. Beck, that if the Missisians were to wear this skirt he would be a Sheridan at once.

Mr. E. R. HOUR (Mass.) was not content with Mr. Hall's remarks. He said that he had heard some bad or unpatriotic act. If all the unpatriotic acts were removed, they would have cleared the democratic party.

After further debate, the fortification bill passed.

THE RECUSANT WITNESS, HEWITT. Mr. DAWES then stated that in obedience to the order of the House the Sergeant-at-Arms

Erwin then read a statement, to the effect that he was not in contempt of the House's authority. It had not authorized him to answer any question the House had ordered him to answer, and after five days' waiting, he had received five documents. The first two were from the House, and the last three from the committee. He said that he had received a resolution which had never been referred to that committee, but had simply been referred to the House, and a resolution, which he said was known to the House, but which

committee take testimony to corroborate the testimony of Legrand Lockwood, and the committee to take testimony to substantiate the testimony in the matter of the Great Mail steamship subsidy in the Food and Drug bill. The committee is authorized the committee to seal folders and papers, and take testimony upon

It was informed that it was not the duty of the Ways and Means Committee to inquire into the matter of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and that the committee had no jurisdiction over the finances and revenue. He stated that he had not employed any person subject to the jurisdiction of this House, and that he had not authorized any person to employ any one to pay any money to any person or member of this House. So far as the committee was concerned, he said that he was not, and frankly answered all questions put to him—some that the committee had not asked. He said that he was not aware of the question that disposition he had made of his private funds. So far as he had been personally concerned, he said that he had no money, and that he had no property, and that he had no other help but a duty to pay eight

man, and privileges as an American citizen, which no power had a right to take away from him. He had a right to life, liberty or property without due process of law. For authority for this he would refer to the Constitution. He had been told that the House would compel him to answer, that the whole power of the Government would be employed to compel him to answer. In all ages, men had been compelled to lie by the influence of the Government, and the perversion of the truth. He appealed to the common sense of the House in this matter. He now consented to be committed to the custody of the House, if he could obtain from its sources, and the only effect of these proceedings would be to suppress a mass of information, and to keep the public in the dark. Aside from the fact that the House had no right to compel him to testify, an action of this kind would be a course of lawless conduct.

IRWIN REFUSES TO ANSWER.

Mr. Dawes then offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Speaker protempore of the House do inform the members of the

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"Ah," said he, "how about the separation?"

"Still! impossible, Monsieur. Instead of four children we have now five."

SCHOOL STUDIES.—A proposition is being agitated in Hoboken, N. J., hereafter to be known as the "Hoboken Schools," to divide the elementary branches of spelling, geography, history, natural history, and general knowledge, and to form a separate department for the higher branches. It is claimed that the children from the children's department destined to become tradesmen, clerks, and laborers are compelled, at a grievous disadvantage, to compete with the children from the advanced geography, and other subjects which will never be of the slightest use to them. It is claimed that the children from the children's department are supplied with a large supply of unnecessary books as intru-

MARRIED.
HIXSON-McFEE. On Tuesday evening, the 5th instant, at the residence of the bridegroom's father, the Rev. B. B. Hixson, of the Methodist Episcopal church, by the Rev. R. B. Hixson, president of the church, was solemnized the marriage of Miss Helen Hixson, daughter of the Rev. B. B. Hixson, of Washington city, to Mr. George W. McFEE, of the same city.

D. C. 1053, at Willard's Hotel, Washington
D. C. (on January 13, 1875). Mrs. W. S. Johns (sister
of Lake Forest, Lake county, Illinois, aged forty
four.)

OLCOTT. In the 36th year of his age, RICHARD
G. OLCOTT, of typhoid fever.
Notice of funeral.

RIDGELY. In Georgetown, D. C., on the morning
of the 7th inst., Miss ANN CAROLINE RIDGELY,
daughter of the late Wm. G. Ridgely, of Maryland,
in the 58th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held on Saturday next, at
p. m., from the residence of Wm. G. Ridgely, No.
76 1st street. m

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RICHARD F. HARVEY,
Undertaker.
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